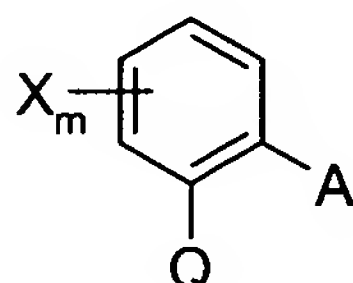


**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1. (Previously presented) A mixture, comprising

a) a compound of the formula I



in which

X is halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or trifluoromethyl;

m is 0 or 1;

Q is  $C(=CH-CH_3)-COOCH_3$ ,  $C(=CH-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$ ,  
 $C(=N-OCH_3)-CONHCH_3$ ,  $C(=N-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$  or  
 $N(-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$ ;

A is -O-B, - $CH_2O$ -B, - $OCH_2$ -B, - $CH=CH$ -B, - $C\equiv C$ -B, - $CH_2O-N=C(R^1)$ -B or  
- $CH_2O-N=C(R^1)-C(R^2)=N-OR^3$ , where

B is phenyl, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetaryl or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl which contains one to three nitrogen atoms and/or one oxygen or sulfur atom or one or two oxygen and/or sulfur atoms, where the ring systems are unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^a$ :

$R^a$  is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylcarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfoxyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyloxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylamino, di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy,  $C(=NOR')-OR''$  or  $OC(R')_2-C(R'')=NOR''$ , where the cyclic radicals for their part are unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^b$ :

$R^b$  is cyano, nitro, halogen, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -

alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfoxyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkenyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or C(=NOR')-OR";

R' is hydrogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl;

R" is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkenyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkinyl;

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy;

R<sup>2</sup> is phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetarylcarbonyl or 5- or 6-membered hetarylsulfonyl,

where the ring systems are unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^a$ ,

is  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkylcarbonyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkenylcarbonyl,  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$ -alkinylcarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkylsulfonyl or  $C(R')=NOR$ ", where the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups are unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^c$ :

$R^c$  is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfoxyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylamino, di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyloxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or hetarylthio, where the cyclic groups for their part may be partially or fully halogenated or may carry one to three radicals  $R^a$ ; and

$R^3$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl or  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkinyl, where the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups may be unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^c$ ;

and

b) one or more ethylene modulators (II) selected from the group consisting of:

- ethylene biosynthesis inhibitors which inhibit the conversion of S-adenosyl-L-methionine into 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (ACC), selected from derivatives of vinylglycine and hydroxylamines;
- ethylene biosynthesis inhibitors which block the conversion of ACC into ethylene, selected from the group consisting of:  $Co^{++}$  or  $Ni^{++}$  ions in plant-available forms; phenolic radical scavengers such as *n*-propyl gallate; polyamines, such as putrescine, spermine or spermidine; structural analogs of ACC, such as  $\alpha$ -aminoisobutyric acid or L-aminocyclopropene-1-carboxylic acid; salicylic acid or acibenzolar-S-methyl; structural analogs of ascorbic acid which act as inhibitors of ACC oxidase, such as prohexadione-Ca or trinexapac-ethyl; and triazolyl compounds such as paclobutrazol or uniconazole as inhibitors of cytochrome P-450-dependent monooxygenases whose main action is to block the biosynthesis of gibberellins;

oinhibitors of the action of ethylene selected from the group consisting of:  
structural analogs of ethylene such as 1-methylcyclopropene or 2,5-norbornadiene and 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole or  $\text{Ag}^{++}$  ions

in a weight ratio of I to II of from 20 : 1 to 0.05 : 1.

2. (Original) A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the compound of the formula I is a strobilurin derivative selected from the group consisting of azoxystrobin, dimoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, kresoxim-methyl, metominostrobin, orysastrobin, trifloxystrobin, picoxystrobin or pyraclostrobin.
3. (Original) A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the compound of the formula I is pyraclo-strobin.
4. (Original) A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the ethylene modulators are  $\text{Co}^{++}$  ions, aminoethoxyvinylglycine, aminooxyacetic acid, prohexadione-Ca, trinexapac-ethyl,  $\alpha$ -aminoisobutyric acid, salicylic acid or 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole.
5. (Original) A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the ethylene modulators are  $\text{Co}^{++}$  ions.

6. (Original) A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the ethylene modulators is prohexadione-Ca.
7. (Original) A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the ethylene modulator is salicylic acid.
8. (Original) A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the ethylene modulators are prohexadione-Ca together with  $\text{Co}^{++}$  ions.
9. (Currently amended) A mixture as claimed in ~~any of claims 1 to 8~~ claim 1 which additionally comprises an azole III selected from the group consisting of bromoconazole, cyproconazole, epoxiconazole, fenbuconazole, fluquiconazole, flusilazole, metconazole, myclobutanil, propiconazole, prochloraz, prothioconazole, tebuconazole or triticonazole.
10. (Currently amended) A mixture as claimed in ~~any of claims 1 to 9~~ claim 1 which additionally comprises a surfactant selected from the group consisting of: polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate, alkylphenoxy polyethoxy ethanol, fatty alcohol, fatty alcohol alkoxylate and sodium dodecylsulfate.

11. (Currently amended) A method for controlling rust infections in legumes, which comprises treating the above-ground plant parts of the legumes with an aqueous preparation of a mixture as claimed in ~~any of claims 1 to 10~~ claim 1.
12. (Original) A process as claimed in claim 11, wherein rust infection on leaves and fruits of soya plants is controlled.
13. (Original) A process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the rust infection is caused by *Phakopsora pachyrhizi* and/or *Phakopsora meibomiaae*.
14. (Currently amended) A process for increasing the yield and quality of legumes by using mixtures as claimed in ~~any of claims 1 to 10~~ claim 1.
15. (Currently amended) A method for increasing the yield and quality of legumes applying an effective amount of a mixture as claimed in ~~any of claims 1 to 10~~ claim 1.
16. (Currently amended) A method for reducing the ethylene evolution of plants by applying an effective amount of a mixture as ~~claimed in claims 1 to 10~~ claim 1.
17. (Currently amended) A method for reducing undesired defoliation of crop plants by applying an effective amount of a mixture as claimed in ~~claims 1 to 10~~ claim 1.



18. (Original) A method for controlling harmful plant pathogens by applying an effective amount of  $\text{Co}^{++}$  ions in plant-available form.